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TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MANAGERS  
OF THE  
PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION  
FOR THE  
INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.



PHILADELPHIA:

JOHN C. CLARK & SON, PRINTERS, 68 DOCK STREET.

1855.



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# PROCEEDINGS OF THE CORPORATORS,

AT THEIR

ANNUAL MEETING, FEBRUARY 5, 1855.

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The Twenty-second Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, was held at the Institution on Monday afternoon, 5th day of February, 1855, at 4 o'clock.

Hon. Samuel Breck in the Chair.

The minutes of the last annual meeting of the Contributors were read.

Mr. Joshua Francis Fisher read the Annual Report of the Board of Managers to the Contributors, and, thereupon, on motion of Mr. Peale, it was—

*Resolved*, That the report just read be accepted, and that, with its accompanying documents, it be referred to the Board of Managers, this day to be elected, with authority to print such portions of the same as they may deem advisable.

Mr. Jno. C. Cresson offered the following resolution, which, being considered, was unanimously adopted :—

*Resolved*, That the new Board, now about to be elected, be earnestly requested to revive the labour of printing at the press of the Institution, so long laid aside, and devise means to produce again some work therefrom.

Dr. A. E. Stocker offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :—

*Resolved*, That the Corporators of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind feel, and would publicly express, their great satisfaction in re-electing as President of the Board of Managers of this Institution,

the venerable and honourable SAMUEL BRECK, who, by many years' devotion to the interest of this Charity, has crowned a life of usefulness and honour.

*Resolved*, That it is the wish of the Corporators to have preserved in this Institution a lasting memorial of so devoted a friend and benefactor, who may emphatically be called the father of the Home for the Blind; and, therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Board of Managers be requested to apply to Mr. Breck for permission to have a medallion likeness executed in marble, to be inserted in a tablet, with suitable inscriptions, which may be placed in one of the public rooms of this Institution.

The meeting then, on motion, proceeded to the election of officers and managers of the Institution, to serve during the ensuing year.

Mr. N. B. Kneass and Mr. T. S. Weigand acted as tellers.

The tellers made report that the following gentlemen were duly elected, and thereupon they were declared officers and managers of the Institution for the ensuing year.

*President.*

SAMUEL BRECK.

*Vice Presidents.*

JNO. K. KANE,  
ALBERT G. WATERMAN,  
J. FRANCIS FISHER,  
FRANKLIN PEALE.

*Corresponding Secretary.*

THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE, M.D.

*Recording Secretary.*

THEODORE CUYLER.

*Treasurer.*

ROBERT PATTERSON.

*Consulting Physician.*

CHARLES D. MEIGS, M.D.

*Consulting Surgeon.*

WM. BYRD PAGE, M.D.

*Managers.*

JOHN C. CRESSON,	ISAAC ELLIOTT,
ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M.D.	J. C. BOOTH,
ALFRED L. ELWYN, M.D.	THOMAS C. JAMES,
CASPAR MORRIS, M.D.	W. H. DRAYTON,
A. V. PARSONS,	MORRIS PATTERSON,
JOHN A. BROWN,	PIERCE BUTLER,
WILLIAM R. LEJEE,	G. N. ECKERT, M.D.

On motion of Mr. Kneass the meeting then adjourned.

THEO. CUYLER,  
*Rec. Sec'ry.*

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STANDING COMMITTEES.

## FINANCE.

William R. Lejee,	John A. Brown,
Isaac Elliott,	Pierce Butler.

## INSTRUCTION.

Dr. Robley Dunglison,	Dr. A. L. Elwyn,
J. Francis Fisher,	John C. Cresson,
John K. Kane.	

## HOUSEHOLD.

Albert G. Waterman,	Morris Patterson,
Dr. T. S. Kirkbride,	W. H. Drayton,
Dr. G. N. Eckert.	

## ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE.

Franklin Peale,	Anson V. Parsons,
J. C. Booth.	

## HOME.

Thomas C. James,	Franklin Peale,
Dr. T. S. Kirkbride,	A. G. Waterman,
Dr. Caspar Morris,	John C. Cresson.

## FEMALE VISITERS.

Mrs. J. K. Kane,	Mrs. A. L. Elwyn,
Mrs. A. G. Waterman,	Mrs. J. A. Brown,
Mrs. F. Peale,	Mrs. Butler.

## OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

*Principal.*

WILLIAM CHAPIN.

*Principal Teachers.*

JOSEPH FLEMING,

MARY E. WOODWARD.

*Assistant Teachers.*

HARRIET E. PRESTON,

MATILDA HANKINS.

*Teacher of Music.*

ERNEST PFEIFFER.

*Assistants.*

DAVID WOOD,

MARIA GILL,

JAMES BRENNAN,

RACHEL LAIRD.

*Prefect.*

WILLIAM L. HUMPHREYS.

*Master of Handicraft.*

EDWIN T. M'INTIRE.

*Assistant.*

WILLIAM M'MILLEN.

*Mistress of Handicraft.*

LEAH ANN SHARPLESS.

*Matron.*

MRS. ELIZA WHITE.

*Assistant Matron.*

REBECCA COLLINS.

*Salesman.*

CHARLES KELLY.

*Visiting Physician.*

A. E. STOCKER, M.D.

# TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

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The accompanying Report of the Principal is referred to by the Board of Managers as a pleasing evidence of the continued and increasing prosperity of this Institution in every department.

The gratification which that statement is suited to produce is not, however, without alloy. During the year 1854, two distinguished members of the Board have been taken from us by death: Doctor Robert M. Patterson and Jacob G. Morris.

The loss of colleagues, whose services, for many years, had been constant and profitable in an eminent degree, was a cause to the Board, and the whole Institution, of deep sorrow and regret.

During the summer, a member of the Board, Dr. Robley Dunglison, visited Europe. In the progress of his journey, he inspected—at the request of the Board—several of the chief Institutions for the edu-

cation of the Blind, both in England and on the continent.

On his return to Philadelphia, he presented to the Board a very clear and able statement of their condition; suggesting such improvements as he thought needful for us to adopt. The Board, being desirous to give an extensive circulation to his valuable investigations and suggestions, have caused his communication to be published with this their annual report; all which is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Corporators and the public.

SAMUEL BRECK, *President.*



## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

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TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS :

Gentlemen,—The laws of this Institution require that the Principal shall annually present to the Board, at their first meeting in January, “a full report of its condition, progress and prospects.” In conformity thereto, I respectfully submit the following report.

The number of pupils, including those engaged in the manufacturing department, is now (Jan. 1, 1855), one hundred and twenty-five.

On the 1st January, 1854, there were	96
Discharged during the year,	- - 6
Received during the year,	- - 35
Remaining Jan. 1, 1855,	- - - 125

Of this number there are—

From Pennsylvania,	- - - 93
„ Maryland,	- - - 8
„ New Jersey,	- - - 14
„ Delaware,	- - - 6
„ All other places,	- - - 4

Total,	-	<u>125</u>
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Of these, thirty contribute chiefly, or in part, by their talents and industry, to their own support, and six are pay pupils.

The number of pupils is now larger than at any former period. The increase in the past four months alone, has been larger than during any entire year since the foundation of the Institution. This has been the result, chiefly, of a tour made by the Principal with several pupils, in vacation, to some of the remote parts of the State, where the advantages, and even the existence of the Institution were scarcely known.

It had been noticed as a fact deserving attention, that forty counties in the State—about two-thirds of the whole number—had not a single Blind child under instruction. Yet, with liberal justice, the members of the Legislature, from those counties, have always, with entire unanimity, voted the necessary appropriations for the education of all the Blind in the State, without regard to their county residence. This inequality has been in part lessened by our late journey, which extended nearly nine hundred miles through a mountainous region, much of which the rail road had not yet penetrated. Yet much remains to be done. More than half the counties are still unrepresented here by any Blind person. And, judging from the past, nothing but public exhibitions in those localities, of what can be accomplished for their Blind, can ever remove the difficulties arising from prejudice, ignorance, or excessive parental care.

With this statement, however, the Institution is enabled to report to the Legislature the gratifying fact, that no eligible Blind person has ever, to this hour, been denied admission. Nay, further, that it has gone forth to the remote hills and valleys of our State to seek out the neglected Blind, who would

probably never have been educated without such means.

There are now here *ten* more pupils than are provided for by the State annual appropriation. The additional number is supported by the funds of the Institution. Other applications are pending, and we are obliged to exercise the strictest scrutiny into the urgency of their cases.

The Blind are limited in number, and bear but a small proportion to the whole population of the State. The law of blindness may be regarded as so far fixed, that the relative proportion hereafter will not vary much from that of the present. More careful census returns may enlarge the apparent number, slightly. But with a proportionate appropriation of means in future, the education—intellectual, musical and mechanical—of *all* eligible Blind persons in the State, may be abundantly secured. A just and humane policy can hardly contemplate less.

I have so fully detailed the process and character of our system of instruction in previous reports, that it is unnecessary to dwell upon it here.

The subjects of instruction, during the past year, have been as follows: Orthography, Reading, Writing (by boards and pin type), Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Synonymes, Rhetoric, Logic, Histories of the United States, Greece, Rome and England, Biblical and general Literature, Moral Philosophy, and Music, vocal and instrumental.

The additional branches embraced in our course are, Constitution of the United States, Astronomy,

Geology, Mental Philosophy and Political Economy. We have also added special instruction in *piano tuning*.

The teachers and officers have been faithfully and successfully engaged in their several departments, and are commended to your confidence.

Since my last report Mr. James G. Blaine and Miss E. A. Noyes have resigned their situations as principal teachers, and their places have been supplied by Mr. Joseph Fleming and Miss Mary E. Woodward. Mrs. Blaine's situation has been filled by the appointment of Miss Harriet E. Preston. The teachers who have retired gave evidence of much ability in the discharge of their important duties, and I am entirely satisfied, thus far, with those who so ably fill their places.

The musical department has made very gratifying progress under the direction of Mr. E. Pfeiffer. The orchestra, composed of 28 instruments, was never so effective. Several of the pupils are qualified for church organists and choirs, and to give piano instruction. Some of them are now employed in large churches in this city.

The progress of the Institution for the past five years may be summarily stated in few words.—It has increased from 85 to 125 pupils. Its accommodations in class, music, shop and lodging rooms, have been nearly doubled. Six new pianos, including a superior grand piano, and one large church organ, have been added. The course of instruction has been much extended, and the pupils have been more thoroughly classified.—A “Home” department has been successfully organized for the employment of graduated pu-

pils.—A large amount of accumulated wares has been disposed of, through the agency of a city store.—The limit which shackled the industry of the workmen has been almost entirely removed.—The amount of sales has increased from \$3259, to \$7641. The comfort, good order and discipline of the household have been improved, and it may be truly said, that contentment and cheerfulness prevail throughout our large family.

The progress of kindred Institutions, abroad and at home, claims and receives our earnest attention. While cherishing what we deem to be wise and practicable for ourselves, we are wedded to no particular system. All similar Institutions are regarded in a fraternal spirit, as engaged in a great and good cause. And whether our common efforts be divided into 20 or 30 distinct schools, according to the political organizations of our government, or concentrated into one central establishment, as in France, the object is still the same.

No sectarian or exclusive religious faith is taught in the Institution. The pupils enjoy the free exercise of the religion in which they have been brought up—and, on the Sabbath, worship in places of their own or their parents' choice.

The wares manufactured, during the past year, amounted to—

In the male department,	-	-	\$6824	46
„ female do.	-	-	1544	39
<hr/>				
Total,	-	-	\$8368	85

Being an increase over the amount manufactured in 1853, of \$1346.66.

The sales for the past year amounted to \$7641.39; being \$354.96 more than the sales of the previous year.

The balance of profit in favour of the manufacturing department, as exhibited more fully in the current account of this report, is - - - \$908 70

In 1853, it was - - - 621 43

„ 1852, „ - - - 183 39

„ 1851, the balance *against* the department was - - 201 44

For this favourable condition of the work department, much is due to the energy and faithfulness of Mr. Humphrey, the Prefect, Mr. M'Intire, Master of Handicraft, and to Mr. Kelly, Salesman in our City Store.

While it should not be a cause of discouragement, if the workshop fail to meet its entire expenses, considering the necessary waste of material in the instruction of beginners; it is a highly satisfactory evidence of its prosperity, when it can exhibit, as in our past year's operations, a clear profit of nearly a thousand dollars—or more than sufficient to cover the mechanical instructor's salary, and all other expenses.

It is the avowed policy of one or two Institutions, in this country, to require all connected with their work departments (male and female), to board elsewhere. If a blind man, by this system, cannot earn sufficient to pay his expenses, he is obliged to renounce work altogether, and live on public or private charity.

By such a partial plan the *strong* are helped and the *weak* abandoned to their fate. The man who may earn the half or three-fourths of his whole support,



is deprived of the privilege of doing this much, and consigned to hopeless idleness. Local circumstances, or peculiar difficulties, may, possibly, favour the apparent wisdom of such a policy. It is not for me to question these. But this cannot be admitted as a humane or even just principle, to guide the action of our Institutions generally. As a comprehensive plan, it must fail, unless such workmen are sustained in their short comings by a large supernumerary fund.

This Institution, from a careful view of the subject, confirmed by its own favourable experience, is satisfied that it is both more economical and just, to provide boarding for such members of its work departments as have not the means of boarding elsewhere. The men are charged the mere cost of provisions only. The females somewhat less. They all eat at the table of the Institution—the workmen lodging in a separate building, on the premises, under the care of the Master of handicraft. They are there provided with sitting rooms—are privileged to visit their friends at pleasure, and enjoy whatever social comforts may be found in a boarding house, and at a diminished charge, probably, of 50 per cent.

We have found, in this system, no inconveniences inseparable from any large establishment. The workmen are orderly and industrious, and frugal in the use of their earnings.

It is not, however, the policy of this Institution to *compel* its workmen to board here, and thus force into an unnatural growth, a dependent community, which might hereafter become inconvenient. Several of our workmen are now living at their own homes, drawing about one-half of their employment from the Institu-

tion, and the rest from the community. And, as an encouragement for others to seek their own welfare abroad, an outfit is granted from the Wednesday receipts, or "Graduates' Fund," to those who need it.

Those admitted into the work department only remain in the relation of pupils for a limited period, during which they are allowed to make "overwork," in other than the regular hours. At the expiration of this period, if found worthy and industrious, they are admitted into the "HOME" Department, where they are employed, and charged for their board according to their ascertained ability to pay.

On this plan the industrious blind meehanie, who may not be able to pay three dollars a week for his board, and elothe himself, is allowed to pay two, or less. He is not east off. The man who can make *nine* dollars a month only is not denied employment and thrown upon the charity of others, because he cannot make *twelve* or *fifteen*.

Employment of worthy Blind persons, who are taught in these Institutions, if unable to obtain it elsewhere, is as much a matter of justice as their education. In many cases it will prove of more substantial benefit. That cannot be a complete system which *aims* at less.

We have no sympathy with that morbid philanthropy which is satisfied with nothing less than a provision for every misfortune, and which inevitably defeats its own ends. But the education and employment of all the Blind, of sound mental and bodily health, is a practical end. The community, as well as themselves, are benefitted by the fullest application of their industrial powers to useful purposes. This



should be done in an economical manner. And, as the earnings of some, under the most favourable arrangement, must fall short of their support, a permanent endowment, or special fund, should be set apart, if possible, the interest of which would supply these small deficiencies, and relieve the Educational Department from any charge for the support of the Home or Work Department.

For this purpose, it may not, perhaps, be out of place here, to solicit the attention of the benevolent, when they distribute by *will*, funds for charitable objects, to remember the department of the "HOME," in the "Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind." Already some gifts for its special use have been made, and placed at interest, in aid of such feeble or unskilful workers, as are not *fully able* to earn a support.

I cannot repeat too strongly my conviction of the importance of additional efforts in behalf of a *printing fund* for the Blind—of some enlarged provision for increasing the library of useful books of reference in the raised print. If Congress may reserve sections of lands for university and common school education, may it not be competent to provide, if even in stinted portions, some aid for this most necessary and most neglected part of the system for the education of the Blind?

In the 20th annual report of this Institution (Jan. 1, 1853), special attention was given to the importance of some more extended efforts, in behalf of a *fund*, to *print* and *distribute* books for the Blind—by a national provision in lands or otherwise. The brief catalogue of books, already printed in raised letters,

was given,—consisting of some 45 volumes at the Massachusetts Institution; 21 at our own; 8 or 10 at the Virginia, and several at the New York Institution. This number has not been increased since, in this country. But we have received, issued from the Institution at Bristol, England, six numbers of a “*Magazine for the Blind*,” and the “*Life of Watt*,” well executed specimens of the Roman lower case and capitals combined, as in the ordinary print. These have the powerful support of that enlightened and persevering friend of the Blind, Rev. WILLIAM TAYLOR, F.R.S., of London, formerly Honorary Superintendent of the “Yorkshire School for the Blind.”

The different characters and kinds of letter adopted in this country and in Europe, were alluded to in my report, with a brief opinion of their comparative merits. It is not proposed to renew the discussion in this place. The “Boston Letter,” so called, is a modification of the lower case without capitals; the Glasgow and Philadelphia presses adopted the Roman capitals, with slight variations. The stenographic systems used in some European Institutions, have not been introduced into the schools of this country. Each peculiar system has its sanguine advocates. It may be confidently stated, however, without denying peculiar advantages to other ingenious inventions,—that the better opinion prevails that the printing for the Blind should differ as little as possible from the print in common use with the seeing;—and that it should occupy as little space as possible, consistently with the best practicable size for reading.

Some interesting facts, on this subject, are collected in a recent Report of Mr. Hirzel, the intelligent Di-

rector of the Institution for the Blind, at Lausanne, Switzerland, who visited this country a few years since for the special purpose of examining its systems for the instruction of the Blind, which I have had translated.\*

The whole subject is submitted, in gratitude, to the Great Disposer of events, for his mercy in protecting the health and interests of our household during the past year, with a humble reliance upon his providence for future blessings.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM CHAPIN.

*Jan. 1, 1855.*

\* “Hagy invented the art of raised printing in 1784; and his method was adopted in France until 1838. A surface of fifty square inches contained 365 letters. \* \* \* In 1833 and 1834, Philadelphia and Boston began to take this work in hand. The Boston method, invented by Dr. Howe, gave 702 letters. \* \* \* In 1836 and 1837, Philadelphia and Glasgow revived their efforts; and now Philadelphia produced an impression that contained 826 letters in 50 square inches, that of Glasgow 891. In 1838, Boston reduced the size of the type and obtained 1067 letters; when, finally, in 1839, Philadelphia produced a type for music; and reached, in its other printing, a perfection suited to win admiration and applause. France has followed the impulse given by America and England, and striven to diminish, still further, the size of the letters. But there are limits, both for the eye and the finger, that ought not to be passed; and the last degree of diminution seems to have been attained.”

# APPENDIX.

## STATEMENTS EXHIBITING THE CONDITION OF THE MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

### *Articles made in the Institution in 1854.*

#### BY MALE PUPILS, AND WORKMEN.

24,336	Hand Scrubs.	
2,625	Hair Brushes,	
1,357	Horse, „	
1,538	Clamps,	
1,948	Wall „	
1,336	Topknot Shoe Brushes,	
484	Stove „	
491	Hat „	
253	Pairs Shoe „	
102	Dusting „	
37	Nail „	
24	Boys' Shoe „	
21	Window „	
13	Heddle „	
1	Machine „	

34,566	Brushes.
2,542	Yards Rag and List Carpet,
66	Door Mats,

Value, - - \$6,824 46

#### BY FEMALES.

5,337	Articles of Bead Work,
317	Tidies,
26	Armlets,
14	Necklaces,
13	Purses,
11	Lamp Mats,
7	Reticules,
6	Doilies,
5	Muffatees,
4	Guard Chains,
85	Sundry Articles.

Value, - \$1519 39

Sewing for the house, - - 25 00

1,544 39

Total Value, - - \$8,368 85

## MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

## DR.

To value of finished and unfinished goods on hand,					
January 1, 1854,	-	-	-	-	\$2,542 17
„ Value of raw material on hand same date,	-				714 46
„ Cost of raw material, finishing, boring, &c., in					
1854,	-	-	-	-	4,578 94
„ Rent of store,	-	-	-	-	225 00
„ Salary and commissions of salesman, portorage					
and miscellaneous,	-	-	-	-	843 00
„ Wages and overwork, paid to pupils and adults					
in “The Home,”	-	-	-	-	2,988 94
					<hr/>
					\$11,892 51
					<hr/>

## CR.

By amount of sales in 1854, viz.

At the Institution,	-	-	\$3,206 64	
At the store, south 8th street,	-		4,434 75	
Total sales,	-		<hr/>	7,641 39
„ Value of finished and unfinished goods on hand				
January 1, 1855,	-	-	-	3,366 57
„ Value of raw material on hand January 1, 1855,				1,108 25
„ Amount received for board from adults in “The				
Home,”	-	-	-	660 00
„ Articles made by female pupils for the Institution,				25 00
				<hr/>
Total,	-		\$12,801 21	
				11,892 51
				<hr/>
Balance in favour of the Work Department,				\$908 70
				<hr/>

DR.

*Receipts and Expenses for the year ending December 31, 1854, from the Treasurer's Account with the Institution.*

CR.

To Cash received from the Birch Legacy, - - -	\$6,812 24	By payment of sundry orders of the Board for the use of the Committee of Instruction, for manufacturing stock, salaries, wages, pianos, school apparatus, &c. &c. - - -	\$14,800 21
Do. from Harrisburg Rail Road Loan, - - -	15 00	By payment of sundry orders for the use of the Committee on Household, for provisions, fuel, wages, repairs, &c. &c. - - -	13,140 50
Do. from annual subscribers, - - -	113 40	By cash paid for enlarging and improving buildings, - - -	3,964 31
Do. W. H. Drayton, Esq., for life subscription, - - -	30 00	By cash paid Treasurer's salary, - - -	250 00
Do. do. as a donation, - - -	250 00	By cash paid graduates of the institution, - - -	140 00
Do. from sales of merchandise, - - -	6,493 78	By cash paid sundry miscellaneous expenses, \$750 46	
Do. from Wednesday exhibitions, for graduate pupils, - - -	824 36	Less unexpended balance returned by Hon. A. V. Parsons, - - -	300 00
Do. from State of Penn'a, for support of pupils, - - -	12,000 00		
Do. do. Maryland, do. - - -	1,150 00		
Do. do. Delaware, do. - - -	1,416 66		
Do. do. New Jersey, do. - - -	600 00		
Do. from private pay pupils, - - -	1,023 33		
Do. from Mutual Insurance Co. in payment of scrip, - - -	140 00		
Do. Mr. W. R. Lejeé, returned premium of insurance, - - -	30 00		
	\$30,898 77		\$32,745 48

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The undersigned certify that on a careful examination of the foregoing Account, they find the same correctly stated, and properly supported by vouchers.—January 1, 1855.

WM. R. LEJEE, }  
ISAAC ELLIOTT, } *Committee on Finance.*

FRANKLIN PEALE, }  
MORRIS PATTERSON, } *Committee of Audit*  
THOMAS C. JAMES, } *and Inspection.*

Examined and found correct.

## LIST OF PUPILS.

*From Pennsylvania.*

NAMES.	MALES.	COUNTIES.
Bixler, Charles C.		Northampton.
Brooks, Henry,		Dauphin.
Brown, J. Calvin,		Philadelphia.
Baker, William,		Wyoming.
Boyer, Jesse K.		Perry.
Conrad, William H.		Somerset.
Cummings, Alexander,		Westmoreland.
Gamble, William G.		Philadelphia.
Griffiths, David,		Schuylkill.
Karrigan, Ambrose,		Do.
Kerr, Samuel,		Bucks.
Klotz, Henry,		Carbon.
Kneass, Napoleon B.		Philadelphia.
Minich, Joseph,		Lehigh.
Morton, Sylvester,		Montgomery.
Nece, Clark D.		Erie.
Porter, Edgar M.		Luzerne.
Palmer, Clark,		Bradford.
Pontefract, Edward,		Beaver.
Righter, John E.		Montgomery.
Steiner, John L.		Columbia.
Stalnecker, William H.		Lehigh.
Stewart, Gabriel P.		Allegheny.
Sorrick, David F.		Blair.
Smith, Augustus C.		Philadelphia.
Travis, George L.		Bradford.
Wheaton, Robert,		Philadelphia.
Weaver, Peter,		Blair.
Witcher, Barnabas,		Huntingdon.
Williams, Michael,		Franklin.
Wolverton, Thomas,		Philadelphia.

## FEMALES.

Aiken, Phebe Ann,	Allegheny.
Beatty, Anna,	Philadelphia.
Benoit, Pauline,	Do.
Basso, Emma,	Do.
Bennett, Emily,	Susquehanna.
Balles, Rosine,	Philadelphia.
Boyer, Emma,	Berks.
Clarke, Ann Amelia,	Jefferson.
Clarke, Catharine,	Philadelphia.
Drinkwater, Esther A.	Bradford.
Doherty, Eliza,	Philadelphia.
D'Ouville, Celoza,	Do.
Ewing, Emily M.	Perry.
Frisard, Fleurine,	Philadelphia.
Haslem, Ellen,	Do.
Hogg, Hannah,	Do.
Kibby, Mary Ann L.	Do.
M'Culloch, Isabella,	Do.
Marshall, Margaret,	Indiana.
Osborne, Eliza,	Philadelphia.
Pfahler, Catharine,	Juniata.
Pitner, Martha T.	Northumberland.
Smith, Lavinia,	Do.
Smith, A. Almina,	Erie.
Squire, Mary Ann,	Bradford.
Starrett, Elizabeth,	Philadelphia.
Shale, Margaret Ellen,	Lycoming.
Tudge, Rachel M.	Philadelphia.
Wills, Rebecca,	Montgomery.
Winslow, Mary Lydia,	Philadelphia.
White, Emma Elizabeth,	Do.

*From Maryland.*

Basford, Emory S.	Anne Arundel.
Collison, Sarah C.	Talbot.
Porter, M. Georgiana E.	Allegheny.
Talbert, Margaret A.	Washington.
Wilson, Elizabeth A.	Cecil.
Wulf, John G.	Baltimore.
Waters, Martha K.	Do.



*From New Jersey.*

Fisher, Francis L.	Cumberland.
Haines, John B.	Camden.
Hunt, Mary E.	Middlesex.
Garton, Nathaniel B. (deaf, dumb & blind)	Cumberland.
Stackhouse, Elizabeth,	Burlington.
Silberman, Rosalie,	Do.
Peck, Isaiah,	Salem.
Hall, Euphemia M.	Mercer.

*From Delaware.*

D'Ouville, Augusta,	New Castle.
Hollingsworth, Joseph F.	Do.
Kees, Hannah,	Kent.
Reybold, George,	New Castle.
Reybold, John,	Do.
Smith, John,	Do.

*From all other places.*

Turner, Emma,	Texas.
Fielding, Frederick,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Farley, Ellen P.	Washington, D. C.
M'Henry, Jas. Noel,	Green Co., Ga.

*Assistants.*

M'Millen, William,	Hankins, Matilda,
Brennan, James,	Laird, Rachel,
Wood, David,	Gill, Maria,
Hildreth, Hannah.	

*In the "Home."*

Besant, Peter,	Fithian, Annie,
Cruser, Matilda,	Gutzlaff, Henry,
Cruser, Catharine,	Henderson, Nancy,
Cormany, Maria,	Kinney, Michael,
Carolin, Thomas,	Lynch, Sarah,
Clayborn, John,	Lawrence, Rachel L.
Donnelly, Mary,	Mallett, Mary A.
Fennimore, Elizabeth A.	M'Closky, James,
Raney, Rebecca.	

*Adult Pupils, in the Workshop only.*

Baker, Samuel C.	Gilmore, William,
Denning, Robert,	Harris, Benj. F.
Drake, Timothy,	Hunter, William,
Folwell, James M.	Robson, John,
Fitzpatrick, Jeremiah,	Rice, Alexander G.
Farren, Henry,	Selkirk, John,
Eligeroth, Henry,	Wall, Matthew.

## RECAPITULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total from Pennsylvania,	54	38	92
„ New Jersey,	4	10	14
„ Maryland,	2	6	8
„ Delaware,	4	2	6
„ All other places,	2	3	5
	—	—	—
Total,	66	59	125

## A PUBLIC EXAMINATION

Of the Pupils was held in the Institution, on the 8th, 9th and 10th of February—a summary account of which is given in the following letter of the Principal, and the answer of Dr. Robley Dunglison, Chairman of the Committee of Instruction.

*Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind,  
Feb. 10, 1855.*

DR. ROBLEY DUNGLISON,

Chairman of the Committee of Instruction.

Dear Sir,—I respectfully inform you that our public examination closed at about 12 o'clock to-day. It was commenced on Thursday morning, 8th inst. and has occupied two and a half days.

I have the satisfaction to report that every class proposed in the schedule was duly examined, and sustained itself creditably.

Agreeably to your request, which was also in accordance with my own view, *all* the classes and pupils, of all grades (with a very few exceptions for cause), were brought in review. Among them were two pupils of weak minds, who for several months were deemed to to be *idiotic*, and were retained here on a doubtful probation, until they have shown a capacity to receive instruction.

There were *forty-two* different classes examined. The subjects were as follows :—*Arithmetic* (mental and on slates)—*Grammar*—*Natural History* and *Physiology* (in part)—*Geography*—*Map of Europe*—*Map of Asia*—*Mythology*—*Violin Exercises*—*Algebra*—*Geometry*—*Reading*—*History of England*—*Piano Exercises*—*Elements of Physics*—*Elements of Astronomy*—*Moral Science*—*Writing Exercises*—*Thorough Bass* (musical composition)—*Natural Philosophy*—*History of Rome*—*Singing Exercises*, &c.—21 distinct subjects.

On some of the above subjects, *several* classes were examined—as *Arithmetic*, *Geography*, *Grammar*, &c.

The examination, you will observe, was more extended, both in time and numbers, than on any previous occasion. We hope to make the next still more thorough.

In addition to the time in which you were able to attend, we were

also favoured by the presence of *John C. Cresson* and *J. Francis Fisher*, Esqs., of the Committee of Instruction, and, at the close, by *S. Breck*, Esq., the President. The Committee of Instruction was represented, nearly the whole time, by some one of its members. The exercises were closed by some encouraging remarks to the pupils, by Mr. Breck and Mr. Fisher.

It will be remembered that the whole corps of the seeing teachers, in the literary branches, have but recently been engaged in the instruction of the Blind, and this is their first public effort in such examinations.

I am gratified to learn that you are favourable to procuring *model preparations*, that may illustrate to the touch, the instruction of subjects taught here. We are still deficient in these—as indeed are all the Institutions for the Blind that I have ever visited.

I remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM CHAPIN, *Principal*.

18 Girard Street, Feb. 12, 1855.

Dear Sir,—I have had abundant cause for regret, that annual engagements, during the month of February, which admit of no postponement, prevented me from being present at the recent public examination as frequently as I wished. The examination of classes at which I was present impressed me most favourably, both as regarded the qualifications of the teachers and the acquirements of the pupils.

I am glad to learn from your communication to me, of yesterday's date, that—as I had desired, and you had approved—all the classes and pupils, of all grades, with a very few exceptions for cause, were brought in review, and that appropriate and encouraging remarks were made at the close of the exercises, by the President, Mr. Breck, and by Mr. Fisher, Vice-President, and member of the Committee of Instruction.

I was aware that the whole corps of seeing teachers, in the literary branches, have been but recently engaged in the instruction of the Blind, and that this was their first effort in public in the work of examining. They did not require, however, this or any apology.

The results sufficiently exhibited that they possessed the art of successfully imparting knowledge ; and that their pupils not only well understood the lessons that had been given them ; but had actively and zealously attended to their scholastic duties during the session.

May I beg of you to communicate to the different Instructors my satisfaction with the zeal and ability which they exhibited ; and to the pupils the gratification which I—in common with every one interested in their welfare—and who is there that is not?—experienced in the contemplation of the amount of acquired knowledge, which they exhibited at the recent examination.

I am, dear sir,

Very truly, yours,

ROBLEY DUNGLISON,

*Chairman of the Committee of Instruction.*

W. CHAPIN, Esq.,

*Principal, &c. &c.*

## TERMS

## FOR THE ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

Pay pupils are charged two hundred dollars a year, which includes board, instruction and medical attendance;—clothing to be found by the parents.

Blind children, in indigent circumstances, from the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, are provided for by those States, respectively, for the term of five to eight years.

The most suitable time for admission is between the ages of ten and fifteen years. Pupils are not usually received under ten; nor over seventeen years of age, except for a more limited period, to learn some useful handicraft.

Applications may be addressed to Franklin Peale, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Admission and Discharge, or to the Principal.

Vacation continues two months—from 1st July to 1st September. Pupils should commence with the term in September, if possible.

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 FORM OF A LEGACY.

I hereby give and bequeath to “THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND,” in Philadelphia, and their successors forever (if real estate), all that, &c.; (if personal), the sum of, &c.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

The institution is situated at the corner of Twentieth and Race streets, and is convenient of access by several lines of omnibuses, viz. the Vine, Arch, Walnut, Chestnut and Twentieth street, and Chestnut and Sixteenth street lines.

The Institution is open to visitors, every WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, from 3 to 5 o'clock. An opportunity is afforded from 3 to 4 to examine the work-rooms; and at 4 o'clock an exhibition—consisting of vocal and instrumental music, and exercises with the apparatus used in the instruction of the pupils—is given.

Owing to the impossibility of accommodating the large crowds that attend these exhibitions, when free, a very small admission fee is charged at the door.

Fancy articles and brushes are offered for sale, before and after the exhibition, in the Female pupils' work-rooms.

The Store is at No. 7, SOUTH EIGHTH STREET, one door below Market, for the sale of goods manufactured in the Institution, where Hair Brushes, Cloth, Hat, Shoe and Horse Brushes, Hand-scrubs, Door Mats, of coir, manilla and jute, Brooms and Rag Carpet, all made of the best materials, are furnished, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices.

Grocers and other dealers are particularly invited to examine the quality of the above articles.

